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provided for by the organization of affiliated societies.

2. The times and places of meeting of the division shall be decided by a committee consisting of a representative of the division and one representative of each of the affiliated societies.

3. The division shall organize or maintain no sections for the presentation of technical programs in the lines represented by affiliated societies. The technical programs shall be organized by the separate societies, with one member of the division council as a member of the program committee of each society.

4. Individual members of societies need not become division members, and division members need not join societies, but the privileges of those members belonging only to the division to present worthy papers in the proper programs and to take part in the discussions should be recognized.

5. All general sessions, public lectures, appointments of committees for general scientific purposes, etc., shall be controlled by officers of the Pacific division.

6. The constituents of the Pacific division shall be the individual members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science living in the territory defined by the original resolution establishing the Pacific division, and such constituent societies existing within this territory as are up to standard and which shall apply for membership and be accepted by the division, all societies at present constituents of the Pacific Association of Scientific Societies to have the privilege of affiliation until July 1, 1916.

The appointment of a subcommittee to draft a constitution for the Pacific Division was referred to the executive committee with power to act.

A special committee consisting of Director Campbell, Dr. MacDougal and Professor Merriam was appointed to select the associate secretary with power to act. (This committee met later in the day and appointed Albert L. Barrows to this position.)

Professor Lawson presented the report of the committee on the time and place of meeting. The report of the committee was finally adopted with some amendments as follows:

1. The American Association for the Advancement of Science should maintain a central office in San Francisco during the time of meeting.

2. The general sessions of the meeting should be held in San Francisco.

3. The evening lectures should be given in San Francisco.

4. The sectional meetings should be held chiefly in Berkeley.

5. There should be one day's session for sectional meetings at Stanford University.

6. The time of meeting should be the first week in August, 1915.

The chairman stated that Director Hale had declined the chairmanship of the committee on scientific program on account of his health, and that a new appointment would be announced later. (President J. C. Branner has since consented to become chairman of this committee.)

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

E. P. LEWIS,

*Secretary.*

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

PROFESSOR J. H. COMSTOCK, of Cornell University, has received one of the twelve honorary memberships of the Société Entomologique of Belgium.

THE Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania has awarded its Elliott Cresson gold medal to Professor Wolfgang Gaede for his molecular air pump, in consideration of the very great value of this invention for the quick production of vacua beyond those hitherto obtainable.

THE Cameron prize of the University of Edinburgh has been awarded to Professor Paul Ehrlich in recognition of his discovery of salvarsan and other contributions to medical science.

PROFESSOR ERNST NEUMANN, the pathologist of Königsberg, has been given an honorary doctorate of medicine at the University of Geneva on the occasion of his eightieth birthday.

M. HENRI BERGSON, professor of philosophy at the Collège de France, has been elected to membership in the French Academy.

PROFESSOR J. G. FRAZER has been elected a member of the Athenæum Club for "distinguished eminence."

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a reception and dinner in honor of Professor Ira O. Baker, '74, of the University of Illinois, at the Hotel LaSalle in Chicago, on March 17. About four hundred are expected to be present and the list of speakers will include some of the most prominent engineers of the west. Professor Baker completes in June, 1914, forty years of active, continuous service as a member of the faculty of the college of engineering of the University of Illinois.

DR. WOLFGANG OSTWALD, professor of chemistry in the University of Leipzig, Germany, was given a banquet on February 11, by the Cincinnati Chemical Society and the Cincinnati Society for Medical Research.

PROFESSOR J. PAUL GOODE, of the University of Chicago, has completed the second pair of wall maps in the series upon which he has been engaged for some years. This pair consists of the physical and political North America. The first pair on the physical and political Europe were issued some months ago. There are to be eighteen maps in the series, all of which are nearing completion.

LEWIS E. MOORE, associate professor of structural engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has resigned to become bridge engineer for the Massachusetts Public Service Commission.

PROFESSOR HERGESELL, head of the Meteorological Institute of Strassburg, has been appointed director of the Aeronautical Laboratory at Lindenberg, in succession to Professor Assmann.

PROFESSOR A. A. IWANOW has been appointed director of the University Observatory at St. Petersburg.

DR. MARTIN STRELL has been appointed assistant in the Biological Experiment Station for Fisheries at Munich.

PROFESSOR E. C. BRYANT, of Middlebury College, Professor L. L. Campbell, of Simmons College, and Professor W. E. McElfresh, of Williams College, are spending their sabbatical year at the Cavendish Laboratory of Cambridge University, and are carrying on researches under Sir J. J. Thomson.

PROFESSOR HENRY TSCHETSCHOTT, of the St. Petersburg Mining Institute, has registered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for special work. His coming to the institute is part of a general plan of the government to educate Russians abroad for positions as teachers in the home schools. Already there are at Technology two other Russians, Messrs. Penn and Ortin, who have likewise been sent by the government.

DEAN CHARLES R. BARDEEN, of the school of medicine of the University of Wisconsin, delivered the annual address of the University of Iowa chapter of Sigma Xi, February 18, on "The Effect of Physical and Chemical Agents on Development."

UNDER the auspices of the Rush Society, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, and the Mutter Museum, the Weir Mitchell lecture for 1914 was given on February 25, by Dr. Harvey Cushing, professor of surgery at the Harvard Medical School, on "Clinical types of dyspituitarism."

THE Harvey Society lecture on February 28, at the New York Academy of Medicine, was given by Professor Richard P. Strong, of Harvard University, on the etiology of oroya fever and verruga peruviana.

"THE Nebular Hypothesis" was the subject of an illustrated lecture given on March 2 by Professor Forest Ray Moulton, of the department of astronomy and astrophysics in the University of Chicago, at the Berwyn center of the University Lecture Association, Chicago. On March 16 Professor Moulton speaks at the same place on the subject of "The Sidereal Universe."

DR. WOLFGANG OSTWALD delivered his series of five lectures on colloids at the Ohio State University during the week ending February 21. A more popular lecture designed to interest beginners in chemistry was delivered for the benefit of the freshmen class.

THE foreign mathematicians who attended the Fifth International Congress of Mathematicians held at Cambridge in 1912 subscribed a sum to be devoted to a permanent

memorial to the late Sadlerian Professor, Dr. Cayley. We learn from the London *Times* that, having in mind that the presidency of this congress was the last public appearance of Sir George Darwin, his colleagues in the administration of the congress have desired to provide a memorial of his work in the same connection. Accordingly a brass plate with armorial decorations has been prepared, and is now offered by Sir Joseph Larmor on behalf of his colleagues to the university. It is proposed to fix this brass in the chief mathematical lecture-room in the new lecture-rooms building.

MR. H. B. WOODWARD, F.R.S., formerly assistant-director of the British Geological Survey, died on February 6, aged sixty-five years.

MAJOR G. E. H. BARRETT-HAMILTON died on January 17 in South Georgia, where he was conducting an investigation into the whaling industry on behalf of the Colonial Office and the British Natural History Museum.

DR. KARL BÖLCKERS, professor of ophthalmology at Kiel, has died at the age of seventy-eight years.

WE regret also to record the death of M. Alphonse Bertillon, the distinguished French anthropometrist.

THE Russian minister of public instruction has made a grant of \$50,000 to the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences to assist a search for radio-active minerals throughout the Russian Empire.

CANADA has established a forest products laboratory in connection with McGill University at Montreal, on the lines of the United States institution of the same sort at the University of Wisconsin.

PROVISION is to be made in connection with the French department of war for continuing the aerological work carried on by the late M. Léon Teisserenc de Bort, at his observatory at Trappes.

THE annual general meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held on April 23, 24 and 25, 1914, beginning at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, April 23. Members are requested to send to the secretaries, at as early

a date as practicable and before March 5, 1914, the titles of papers which they intend to present so that they may be announced on the *preliminary* program which will be issued immediately after that date and which will give in detail the arrangements for the meeting. Papers in any department of science come within the scope of the society which, as its name indicates, embraces the whole field of useful knowledge. The publication committee, under the rules of the society, will arrange for the immediate publication of the papers presented in either the *Proceedings* or the *Transactions*, as may be designated.

THE fifth International Congress of Philosophy will be held in London beginning on August 31, 1915, under the presidency of Dr. Bernard Bosanquet. The sections proposed are: (1) General Philosophy and Metaphysics. (2) Logic and Theory of Knowledge. (3) History of Philosophy. (4) Psychology. (5) *Æsthetics*. (6) Moral Philosophy. (7) Social Philosophy and Philosophy of Law. (8) Philosophy of Religion. All communications should be directed to the honorary secretary of the congress, Dr. H. Wildon Carr, More's Garden, Chelsea, London, S.W.

THE territory within a mile or two of each of the mouths of the Mississippi is characterized by large swellings or upheavals of tough bluish-gray clay, to which has been applied the name "mud lumps." Many of these mud lumps rise just offshore and form islands having a surface extent of an acre or more and a height of 5 or 10 feet, but some do not reach the water surface. These mud lumps, in addition to being of importance because of their effects on the channels of the Mississippi River, are also of considerable scientific interest, for their development is not included in the usual conception of delta growth, and although several theories have been advanced, their cause must still be regarded as uncertain. To an observer at the mouth of the river the idea that the region is a great dumping ground for a large part of the United States is most impressive. The land is being built out into the sea at an estimated average rate of about 300 feet a year; in some places the rate is much more rapid than in others. In

one place in Garden Island Bay the land appears to have advanced 2,000 feet in the spring of 1912. The mud lumps are commonly 20 to 30 rods broad and stand 20 or 30 feet above the adjacent bottom. Their growth occupies from a few hours to several years and is usually irregular. Generally a mud lump rises in a few weeks or months to a height of 4 or 5 feet above the surface of the water. Then it remains quiet and is beaten down by the waves in the course of a few years. Many of them subside, however, and some disappear over night. Those that rise slowly are considerably worn before they stop growing, while those that rise more rapidly and in protected places are capped by laminated silt having a maximum thickness of 10 feet. Among the most conspicuous and impressive features of the mud lumps are the mud springs that are active on many if not all of them. The discharge from these springs consists of salt, watery mud and gas—in fact, gas escapes at many places on the surface of the Delta of the Mississippi, the vents appearing to be most numerous and largest on and near the mud lumps, though the rate of flow rarely, if ever, exceeds a few cubic feet an hour. Gas rises in bubbles in all the mud springs, though its rate of issue varies. The United States Geological Survey has issued a report entitled "The Mud Lumps at the Mouths of the Mississippi," by Eugene Wesley Shaw—a copy of which may be obtained free on application to the director of the survey, Washington, D. C.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE observance of Washington's birthday at Lehigh University was marked by the dedication of Coppee Hall, the new home of the arts and science department. The building is named after Dr. Henry Coppee, who was the first president of Lehigh University.

TEACHERS COLLEGE, Columbia University, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on February 20 and 21, with an educational conference which brought together nearly one thousand alumni and former students of the institution. During Friday and Saturday a series of educational conferences was held at

the college devoted to different divisions of the educational fields as follows: Administration and College Teachers of Education, Secondary Education, English, History, Geography, German, Mathematics, Science, Elementary Education, Kindergarten Education, Fine and Industrial Arts, Household Arts, Nursing and Health, Household Administration. The speakers included superintendents of schools, deans of university schools of education, directors of normal schools and specialists from various educational fields, college, secondary and elementary. Saturday night nearly 800 alumni gathered for a dinner at the Aldine Club. The program of the science round table was as follows:

"Use of Literature in Science Teaching," by Clarke E. Davis.

"Trend of the Times," by J. Newton Gray.

"A Method for Teaching Nutrition in the High School."

"Chemistry for Second-year High School Girls," by Henry T. Weed.

"General Science—A Method and Its Difficulties," by Roland Hugh Williams.

"An Experiment in Teaching Heat," by Carl J. Hunkins.

PROFESSOR A. L. DEAN, of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, has accepted the call to the presidency of the college of Hawaii, at Honolulu, and will take up his duties there next autumn.

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Mr. J. M. Barker has been appointed instructor in civil engineering and Miss Edith A. Beckler, lecturer on public health laboratory methods.

DR. H. F. BAKER, F.R.S., fellow of St. John's College and Cayley lecturer in mathematics, has been elected Lowndean professor of astronomy and geometry in the University of Cambridge in succession to the late Sir Robert Ball.

THE Manchester University Council has appointed Dr. Charles Alfred Edwards to the chair of metallurgy and metallography.

DR. E. E. FOURNIER D'ALBE, assistant lecturer in physics in the University of Birmingham, has been appointed special lecturer in physics in the University of Punjab, Lahore.